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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to ascertain Jewish school enrollment in the U.S. during 1974-75 and to collect data that permit comparison with previous surveys conducted in 1958, 1962, 1966, and 1970. Data on Jewish school enrollment were received from 55 communities representing 84 percent of the estimated Jewish population in the U.S. Based on these data, total enrollment in Jewish schools was estimated at 400,000 in 1974, compared to 450,000 in 1971, and a peak of 600,000 in 1961. Findings of the study included the following: (1) the decline in Jewish schools appears to be tapering off; (2) the decline appears to be unrelated to community size; (3) day schools show a continuing pattern of growth; (4) enrollment in two-to-five-day schools declined generally, but there was a significant increase in the percentage of enrollment in conservative-sponsored schools of this type; (5) there is an accelerating decline in enrollment in one-day-a-week schools; and (6) enrollment statistics for Greater New York are now more in line with statistics for the rest of the U.S. (Author/JG)

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# TRENDS IN JEWISH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

# IN THE UNITED STATES

# 1974/1975

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR JEWISH EDUCATION

114 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y. 10011

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICAL RESEARCH AND INFORMATION

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## FOREWORD

This study is the fifth in a series of studies of Jewish school enrollment in the United States conducted by the AAJE between 1958 and 1976. Data were gathered in 1975-76 on Jewish school enrollment in the 1974-75 period. The data were received from 55 reporting communities representing 84% of the estimated Jewish population.

The highlights of this study are:

1) The decline in enrollment in Jewish schools appears to be tapering off. Total enrollment is estimated at 400,000 down 33% from the 600,000 peak of 1961, down 27% from 550,000 in 1966, and down 11% from 450,000 in 1971. The enrollment decline was greatest during the 1966/70 period and slowed during the 1970/74 period.

2) This decline appears to be unrelated to the size of the individual Jewish communities. Where Jewish population declined during the period between 1958 and 1974, enrollment declined at an even faster rate. Where Jewish population increased, except for several isolated communities, enrollment failed to keep pace. Thus, in the 19 key communities sampled accounting for 57% (3,286,000) of the total estimated Jewish population in the U. S., the estimated Jewish population increased about 5% and enrollment fell off about 19%.

3) Day schools showed a continuing pattern of growth. They now account for about 80,000 pupils or over 20% of the total estimated enrollment, up from 12% in 1966. This increase took place in the face of a drop of 33% in supplemental education. Whatever the reasons may be, the day school is now a significant component of the Jewish educational system. Gains in day school enrollment reflect all three ideological orientations. Schools of Orthodox orientation or auspices continue to be dominant (about 65,000 or 82%); the

Conservatives are increasing their day school enrollment, now up to 7000, or about 9%; the remaining 9% is distributed between Communal/Independent-sponsored schools (8%) and Reform-sponsored schools (1%).

4) While the numbers of pupils in the two-to-five day schools declined generally, there was a significant increase in the percentage of enrollment in Conservative-sponsored schools of this type from 50% in 1966 to close to 60% in 1975. Apparently, the two - five day school has absorbed some of the decline in one-day-a-week enrollment.

5) Another significant finding is the accelerating decline in enrollment in one-day-a-week schools. Among the Orthodox, this type of school has all but vanished. Similarly, there has been a sharp decline in Conservative one-day-a-week enrollment which, at 6000, is one-eighth of the 1966 figure. The one-day-a-week school remains the prevalent type of school among the Reform where it accounts for three-fourths or about 80,000 of the estimated pupils.

6) Statistics for Greater New York reveal that the proportion of eligible children enrolled in Jewish schools is now more in line with its percentage of the Jewish population of the United States (37% of the total student enrollment against 41% of the U. S. Jewish population. Compare this with 31% of the total student enrollment against 43% of the U. S. Jewish population in 1966.)

These statistics lead to some important conclusions.

A) <u>Fewer Jewish children are receiving any Jewish education.</u>

For the 84% of the total estimated Jewish population reported in this survey, slightly over 300,000 pupils were reported to be enrolled. Based on the

experience of prior surveys, the reported figure can be extrapolated to an estimated figure of 400,000.

Whether this is a smaller fraction of educable children than those included in prior surveys is a matter of conjecture. We do not know whether the absolute decline is a real decline relative to the educable Jewish population.

B) Those who are receiving a Jewish education are receiving more extensive education than ever before.

Thus in 1966/1967, the average number of pupil hours per school year was 182; in 1974/1975, the average number of pupil hours per school year had risen to 248. This is a result of the continuing growth of the day school population (figures at 15 hours of instruction for 40 weeks) and the increase in supplementary afternoon schools (5 hours of instruction for 36 weeks) at the expense of the one-day-a-week school (2 hours a week for 26 weeks).

C) This survey, like others which preceded it, reemphasizes the need to gather statistics in a more effective and reliable manner, particularly since the study samples only the central agencies of the community. Unless enrollment statistics are up-to-date, reliable, and complete, the data do not lend themselves to sound interpretation, since comparable figures from survey to survey are not available. It is essential that local central agencies responsible for Jewish education include as a regular function the collection of complete and accurate data.

D) It is likewise essential that the major reasons for the decline in enrollment be identified. While it might be inferred from what data are available that there has been a decline in the Jewish birthrate, it would be

well to confirm or refute this hypothesis. The question of birthrate is critical, not only for studies of this nature, but for the character of all Jewish communal effort.

E) Finally, since Jewish education is obviously more extensive today (for those receiving any) than ever before in American Jewish life, it is incumbent upon Jewish educators to improve the quality of existing educational services for their students who are now in school an average of 33% more time than in 1966. They must be provided with a richer, more meaningful educational experience so that the continuity of American Jewish life is insured.

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# I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this survey was two-fold: (1) to ascertain current Jewish school enrollment in the United States and (2) to collect data which permit comparison with previous surveys. The American Association for Jewish Education conducted such surveys in 1958[1], 1962[2], 1966[3], and in 1970[4].

## Objective

Answers were sought to the following questions:

1) How many students were reported to be enrolled in 1974/75 by the 55 communities, representing 84.4% of the total (estimated) Jewish population?

2) What is the estimated 1974/75 school enrollment?

3) What was the reported school enrollment in 1974/75 by type of school and auspices/orientation?

4) What was the reported 1974/75 school enrollment by auspices/orientation in Greater New York compared with all other 54 reporting communities?

5) What was the reported 1974/75 day school enrollment. How does it compare with that of 1966/67?

6) What was the reported 1974/75 day school enrollment by auspices/orientation in New York compared with all other 54 reporting communities?

7) What was the reported 1974/75 school enrollment by size of Jewish community? How does it compare with that of 1966/67?

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[1] Alexander M. Dushkin and Uriah Z. Engelman. Jewish Education in the United States. New York: American Association for Jewish Education, 1959.

[2] Uriah Z. Engelman. Jewish Education. American Jewish Yearbook, 1963 (Vol. 64), pp. 151-166.

[3] Gerhard Lang. National Census of Jewish Schools. New York: American Association for Jewish Education, 1967 (Information Bulletin No. 28).

[4] Hillel Hochberg. Trends and Developments in Jewish Education. American Jewish Yearbook, 1972 (Vol. 73), pp. 194-235.

8) What was the reported 1974/75 school enrollment by United States geographic region? How does it compare with that of 1966/67?

9) How does the 1974/75 school enrollment compare with that of 1966/67 and 1970/71 in those communities which reported data for at least two school years?

10) What are the trends in school enrollment using 1961/62, 1966/67, 1970/71, and 1974/75 statistics?

## DEFINITIONS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| National Census | = | National Census of Jewish Schools undertaken by the American Association for Jewish Education and published as Information Bulletin No. 28, December, 1967. |
| Inter-Congregational schools | = | those schools which are conducted by two or more congregations either of the same or different religious orientations. |
| Communal/Independent schools | = | those schools not affiliated with or supported by congregations. These schools may or may not be sponsored by community agencies. |
| Community | = | community as defined in the American Jewish Yearbook, 1976 (Vol. 76). |
| Greater New York | = | comprises the five boroughs of New York City as well as Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester Counties. |

## II. METHOD

The population selected for the enrollment survey was limited to the communities having a central Jewish education agency since a survey directed to all schools would be too time-consuming and data from these agencies would comprise the vast majority of United States Jews. In fact, the target population of this survey, 60 communities, represented 86% of the total (estimated) Jewish population of 5,732,000.[1] (See Table 1)

Census forms were sent to 60 local central agencies for Jewish education: 39 bureaus or boards of Jewish education and central school systems, and 21 federation committees on Jewish education.[2] Responses were received from 56 agencies, 36 bureaus and central school systems and 20 federation committees. The type of enrollment data received from these agencies reflecting degrees of specificity is shown in Table 1.[3]

The data-collection effort extended from March 1975 to January 1976, using a variety of census forms developed by the AAJE, reports issued by the agencies, correspondence, and phone inquiries.[4]

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[1] Jewish population figures are based on demographic data presented by Alvin Chenkin in the American Jewish Yearbook, 1976 (Vol. 76) pp. 229-238.

[2] This project was started by Dr. Hillel Hochberg, formerly Director of the Department of Statistical Research and Information, AAJE.

[3] All tables are included in Appendix A.

[4] The valuable assistance of Mrs. Elaine Silver is gratefully acknowledged.

## III. RESULTS

### Reported and Estimated Enrollment in 1974/75

Data relating to reported and estimated enrollment are shown in Table 2.

In the 1974/75 school year, 306,194 students were reported to be enrolled in the 55 reporting communities.[1] If one were to assume that percentages of students in Jewish schools in communities for which data were not available were comparable to those in communities for which data were available, it would appear that an estimated 391,825 youngsters received some kind of institutionally sponsored Jewish education. It was noted previously in the 1966/67 and 1970/71 surveys and reaffirmed here that the smaller the Jewish community, the larger the percentage of Jewish school population. (see Table 2)

### Reported Enrollment by Type of School and Auspices/Orientation in 1974/75

Table 3 suggests that schools with Reform orientation had the largest enrollment (35.2%), followed by Conservative (29.9%) and Orthodox (26.5%) schools. Only 7.5% of all students attended Communal/Independent schools. Jewish education remains overwhelmingly a function of congregational schools.

About two-fifths (44.4%) of all reported students attended 2-5 day-a-week schools; about three-tenths (30.2%) attended one-day-a-week schools; one-fourth (25.4%) of the reported students attended day schools. It was estimated that 391,825 students were enrolled in Jewish schools and 306,194 were reported to be enrolled. It is very likely that the reported day school enrollment of

[1] Generally, reporting agencies specified that their data pertained only to schools affiliated with them.

76,562 is more nearly the total day school enrollment while the difference between the estimated and reported enrollment most likely represents unreported one day and two-to-five day-a-week enrollment. However, assuming that some of the unreported enrollment may be found in day schools and estimating that total enrollment to be 80,000, it appears that the actual percentage of day school students lies between 20% and 22%.

The typical one-day-a-week school is Reform in orientation, the typical two-to-five day afternoon school is Conservative, while the typical day school is Orthodox.

Comparisons of the results of the 1974/75 survey with those of the National Census of 1966/67 must be made cautiously, since the latter study was more comprehensive, representing about 96% of the total (estimated) Jewish population. The current survey presumably reflects the enrollment picture in communities comprising about 84.4% of the total (estimated) Jewish population. Certain enrollment shifts may be noted:

(1) The total proportionate enrollment in schools with Conservative orientation has declined from 34.3% to 29.9% while the proportionate Orthodox enrollment has climbed from 21.5% to 26.5%. The proportionate Reform enrollment has remained the same (35.7% vs. 35.2%).

(2) The one-day-a-week enrollment has fallen from 42.2% to 30.2%. The two-to-five-day-a-week enrollment remained the same (44.4%). The day school enrollment has increased from 13.4% to between 20% and 22%.

(3) Students currently attending schools with Orthodox, Conservative and Reform Orientation receive a more extensive Jewish education than they did in 1966/67. The current Orthodox one-day-a-week enrollment is insignificant, having shifted from 11.5% to 2.1%. The two-to-five-day a week enrollment has also greatly declined (from 39.8% to 19.7%), with a great gain evident in the day school (a shift from 48.6% to 78.2%).

The Conservative enrollment reflects a dramatic decline in one-day-a-week schools (31.2% to 7.0%) and substantial gains in the two-to-five day-a-week school

(66.5% to 85.6%) as well as day school enrollment (2.3% to 7.4%).

In schools with Reform orientation, the one-day-a-week school is still prevalent; however, the two-to-five day-a-week enrollment has increased. The day school has not yet become a significant factor in Reform education.

(4) The reported enrollment of students attending schools under Yiddish auspices has dropped from 1.0% (1966/67) to 0.4% (1974/75).

Analysis of the data in Table 3 confirms the finding of the National Census that the more extensive the Jewish education, the more likely is the school's orientation to be Orthodox.

Comparison Between Greater New York and All Other Communities

Comparative data for all types of schools are shown in Table 4; for day schools, in Table 5. Greater New York, with an estimated Jewish population of 1,998,000, or 41.3% of the estimated Jewish population in the 55 reporting communities, accounted for 37.7% of all students attending all types of schools. In 1966/67, when 43.3% of United States Jews were estimated to be living in Greater New York, only 31.4% of youngsters attended Jewish schools. Thus it can be seen that, in 1974/75, the percentage of youngsters in New York Jewish schools is more in line with that of its total Jewish population.

In Greater New York, 49.3% of the enrollment was Orthodox in orientation, while in the 52 communities outside New York it was 12.7%. Conservative and Reform enrollment was proportionately smaller in Greater New York (32.0% and 23.1%, respectively) than in all other communities (68.0% and 76.9%), respectively. The National Census found the enrollment ratio of outside Greater New York vs. Greater New York to be 3:1 (Conservative) and 4:1 (Reform).

As shown in Table 5, seven-tenths (71%) of day school students were enrolled in Greater New York. The National Census of 1966/67 found that three-quarters

(75%) of such students were located in the Greater New York area. The reported Orthodox day school enrollment has shifted somewhat from Greater New York to outside Greater New York. In Greater New York it changed from 86.8% (1966) to 78.7% (1974). There was a corresponding proportionate increase in Orthodox day school enrollment in communities outside Greater New York, from 13.2% (1966) to 21.3% (1974).

The reported Conservative day school enrollment for the 52 communities between 1966-1974 has also shifted away from Greater New York to other communities. In Greater New York it declined from 67.1% to 40.5%; outside Greater New York it rose from 32.9% to 59.5%.

Day School Enrollment Reported in 1966/67 and 1974/75

The total reported day school enrollment rose from 59,824 (1966) to 76,562 (1974), a 28% increase. (The 1970/71 survey estimated the total day school enrollment to be 74,195.) In line with the reservations expressed previously (i.e., relating to 1966 vs. 1974 survey comparison), it is very likely that the actual day school enrollment in 1974 was greater than that reported here.

The reported Orthodox day school enrollment increased by 33.8% (from 46,714 to 62,499); the reported Conservative enrollment manifested an 85.9% gain (from 3,609 to 6,709). Reform day schools reported 13 students in 1966 and 433 students in 1974.

Reported Enrollment by Size of Jewish Community, 1966/67 and 1974/75

The 14 largest Jewish communities (Jewish population of 50,000 or more), representing 86.0% of the Jewish population in 55 reporting communities, enrolled (in 1974) 79.6% of all students who attended Jewish schools (Table 6). In 1966, there was an enrollment of 81.3% compared with 78.3% of Jewish population in these largest communities. The share of 1974 enrollment in the 14 smallest communities (less than 10,000) was 3.0%, compared with that of 3.1% in 1966.

Jewish communities in the 10,000 - 49,999 range accounted for about the same proportion of student enrollment in 1974 (17.4%) as in 1966 (15.6%). The data suggest that the reported enrollment arranged by size of Jewish community has not appreciably shifted between 1966 and 1974 in those 55 communities for which comparable data were available.

Reported Enrollment by U. S. Geographic Region, 1966/67 and 1974/75

Enrollment data (for 1974) representing 55 reporting communities categorized into 11 U.S. geographic regions are shown in Table 7. The regional distributions found in 1974 are similar to those found in 1966. For instance, the proportionate school enrollment in the Mid-Atlantic and East North Central regions (representing the major share of enrollment) was 64.6% in 1966 and 65.7% in 1974. While there have been Jewish population shifts throughout the country from inner cities to suburbs, apparently these shifts within a geographic region have not had a significant impact on the enrollment picture.

Reported Enrollment in 1966/67, 1970/71, and 1974/75

Comparative enrollment data for large (40,000 and over), intermediate (15,000-39,999) and small (less than 15,000) communities are reported in Table 8.

A careful inspection of Table 8 will show that present enrollment changes vary widely within each group of communities. In an overall picture of great enrollment decline, there exist isolated instances of enrollment increases, such as those in the North Shore, Massachusetts area; San Diego, California; and Southern New Jersey. In the 30 reporting communities, representing 89% of the Jewish population of the 55 communities comprising the 1974/75 sample, the enrollment declined by 12.7% (1966-70), by 8.8% (1970-74), and by 20.4% (1966-74). Thus, the decline was greatest during the 1966-70 period and the rate of decline seems to have slowed during the 1970-74 span. The twelve largest and the seven

smallest communities showed the greatest decline in all three reporting periods while the eleven intermediate communities manifested relatively smaller declines.

Changes in Enrollment Reported During the Period 1969/70 and 1974/75

Table 9 indicates enrollment changes for communities which provided data for at least two comparison years. Unfortunately, there exist so many gaps in the data and such variability in changes from year to year that it would be hazardous to generalize.

Changes in Enrollment Reported in 1958/59 and 1974/75 for Selected Communities

The data reported in Table 10 permit an examination of enrollment changes during a 16-year period, i.e., between 1958 and 1974. The 19 communities for which comparable data were available represent 68% of the (1974) Jewish population of the 55 reporting communities (see Table 10). With the exception of Camden, N. J., increases in the Jewish population were not matched by increases in school enrollment. Whereas in these 19 selected communities, the Jewish population increased by 5.4%, the school enrollment declined by 18.8%. Examples of startling shifts within some large communities are: Boston (28.6% increase in Jewish population vs. 28.1% decline in enrollment), Cleveland (decline of 5.9% in Jewish population vs. 40.0% in enrollment), and Los Angeles (15.8% Jewish population increase vs. a 18.6% decline in enrollment). Greater New York experienced a 1.0% decline in its Jewish population and a 21.3% decline in the total enrollment.

Reported and Estimated Enrollment in 1961/62, 1966/67, 1970/71, and 1974/75[2]

Data pertaining to the decline in estimated Jewish school enrollment are worth an examination. The percentage declines are:

1961/62 - 1966/67 - 5.9%
1966/67 - 1970/71 - 17.5%
1970/71 - 1974/75 - 14.3%
1961/62 - 1974/75 - 33.5%

[2]When analyzing the pertinent data shown in Table 11, one must be aware that the methodology of the four surveys is not strictly comparable. Engelman (1963) and Lang (1967) elicited data directly from schools, whereas Hochberg (1972) and the current survey collected data from local central agencies for Jewish education. Moreover, in the data collected, varying percentages of the total (estimated) Jewish population are represented.

## IV. MAJOR FINDINGS, LIMITATIONS, and RECOMMENDATION

### Major Findings

1) In 1975/75, the reported enrollment in Jewish schools affiliated with central agencies in 55 communities was 306,194; the estimated enrollment for the country was 391,825.

2) Jewish education under the Orthodox, Conservative and Reform appellation has become more extensive since 1966. About one-fourth of the reported enrollment was in day schools (compared to one-seventh in 1966). Only three-tenths (instead of two-fifths previously) of reported students attended one-day-a-week schools (primarily Reform).

3) The reported day school enrollment increased by at least 28% during the 1966-1974 period. Orthodox enrollment increased 33.8%, Conservative enrollment 85.9%.

4) The proportion of students attending schools in Greater New York in 1974/75 corresponds more closely to that of the community's estimated Jewish population than in 1966, when 43.3% of the estimated total Jewish population accounted for less than one-third of all enrolled students.

5) The reported day school enrollment under the Orthodox and Conservative appellation has shifted (since 1966), proportionately, away from Greater New York to other communities.

6) The more extensive the type of Jewish education, the more Orthodox is the school's orientation, as was also noted in 1966. However, since 1966, reported Conservative and Reform enrollment has shifted away from one-day-a-week to 2-5 day-a-week schools and, in the case of Conservative and, to a lesser degree, Reform enrollment, to day schools as well.

7) About four-fifths of all the students in the 55 reporting communities were reported to be enrolled in the 14 communities with the largest Jewish population (50,000 or more).

8) Increases in the Jewish population (1958-1974) based on data collected in 19 key communities were not reflected in enrollment increases. Generally, enrollment declined at a greater rate than the population, or did not keep pace with Jewish population increases (See Table 10).

9) The enrollment decline observed since 1961 has slowed in recent years.

10) Overall enrollment is assumed to have declined by a third from an estimated 588,955 (1962) to an estimated 391,825 (1974).

## Limitations

In reviewing the data and findings reported here, a number of limitations must be kept in mind:

1) The reliability of the data is unknown, as is usually the case in surveys of this type.

2) Requests were made for specific enrollment information by type of school, auspices/orientation, grade level, and sex. Respondents in several large communities did not provide breakdowns by grade level and/or sex. Other respondents provided only totals or supplied incomplete data. The enrollment reported by at least one large community is no more than an estimate (See Table 9).

3) The data derived from this and prior surveys are not strictly comparable because of differences in methodology used and varying percentages of the total (estimated) Jewish population represented.

4) The enrollment estimate is based on the assumption that percentages of students in Jewish schools in communities for which data were not available are comparable to those in communities for which data were available.

## Recommendation

There is one major recommendation. Assuming that it is important to the Jewish community to collect enrollment data periodically, efforts should be made to facilitate this task.

a) All local central agencies for Jewish education should routinely collect complete and accurate enrollment statistics. While many local central agencies already do this and thus can provide accurate and detailed data expeditiously, others do not. (A few agencies failed to supply any data, even unduplicated totals.) The American Association for Jewish Education has developed a census form which should facilitate collection of enrollment statistics with sufficient specificity so that reports can be issued which are based on reliable and diversified data. It was not possible in this survey to report on enrollment trends with respect to grade level and sex because the raw material was not made available.

b) Enrollment data were collected over a period of 10 months. The initial request (during March 1975) elicited such a poor response that extensive follow-up (extending to January 1976) was required in order to yield data of sufficient scope. Information obtained in the early phase of the survey may have become quickly dated. The data-collection phase should have terminated by the end of the 1974/75 school year. Fully realizing that many administrators of local central agencies are burdened with many tasks, the request for routine enrollment data represents, or should represent, a modest infringement on their time. This is true, of course, only if recommendation (a) is heeded.

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TABLE 1

TYPE OF ENROLLMENT DATA RECEIVED FROM COMMUNITIES, 1974/75

| Community | Type of School | Auspices/ Orientation | Grade Level | Sex | Totals Only | No Response |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore, Md. | x | x | x | -- | | |
| Bergen County, N. J. | x | x | x | x | | |
| Boston, Mass. | x | x | x | x | | |
| Chicago, Ill. | x | x | x | -- | | |
| Cleveland, Ohio | x | x | x | -- | | |
| Detroit, Mich. | x | x | -- | -- | | |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | x | x | -- | -- | | |
| Metropolitan N. J. | x | x | x | x | | |
| Miami, Florida | x | x | x | -- | | |
| Greater New York | x | x | x | -- | | |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | x | x | -- | -- | | |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | — | — | — | — | | x |
| St. Louis, Mo. | x | x | x | x | | |
| San Francisco, Calif. | x | x | x | -- | | |
| Washington, D. C. | x | x | x | x | | |
| Atlanta, Ga. | x | x | x | x | | |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | x | x | x | -- | | |
| Central N. J. | x | x | x | x | | |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | x | x | x | -- | | |
| Dallas, Texas | x | x | x | x | | |
| Denver, Colorado | x | x | x | -- | | |
| Hartford, Conn. | x | x | x | x | | |
| Houston, Texas | — | — | — | | x | |
| Kansas City, Mo. | x | x | x | x | | |
| Long Beach, Calif. | x | x | x | x | | |
| Milwaukee, Wisc. | x | x | -- | -- | | |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | -- | -- | -- | -- | x | |
| New Haven, Conn. | x | x | x | -- | | |
| North Jersey | x | x | x | -- | | |
| North Shore, Mass. | x | x | x | x | | |
| Oakland, Calif. | — | — | — | — | | x |
| Raritan Valley, N. J. | x | x | -- | -- | | Inc. |
| Rhode Island | x | x | x | -- | | |
| Rochester, N. Y. | x | x | x | -- | | |
| San Diego, Calif. | — | — | — | — | x | |
| Southern N. J. | x | x | -- | -- | | |

TABLE 1

TYPE OF ENROLLMENT DATA RECEIVED FROM COMMUNITIES, 1974/75 (continued)

| Community | Type of School | Auspices/ Orientation | Grade Level | Sex | Totals Only | No Response |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany, N. Y. | x | x | x | -- | | |
| Atlantic City, N. J. | x | x | x | -- | | |
| Central Florida | x | x | x | x | | |
| Columbus, Ohio | x | x | x | x | | |
| Dayton, Ohio | x | x | x | -- | | |
| Delaware | x | x | x | x | | |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | x | x | x | x | | |
| Louisville, Ky. | x | x | x | -- | | |
| Memphis, Tenn. | x | x | x | x | | |
| New Orleans, La. | x | x | -- | -- | | |
| Passaic Clifton | x | -- | -- | -- | | |
| Portland, Oregon | x | x | x | -- | | |
| St. Paul, Minn. | x | x | -- | -- | | |
| Scranton, Pa. | x | x | x | x | | |
| Springfield, Mass. | x | x | x | -- | | |
| Toledo, Ohio | x | x | x | -- | | |
| Trenton, N. J. | -- | x | -- | -- | | |
| Tucson, Ariz. | x | x | x | x | | |
| Worcester, Mass. | x | x | x | -- | | |
| Birmingham, Ala. | x | x | x | x | | |
| Des Moines, Iowa | x | x | x | x | | |
| Flint, Mich. | — | — | — | — | | x |
| Nashville, Tenn. | — | — | — | — | | x |
| Oklahoma City | — | — | — | — | x | |

TABLE 2

ENROLLMENT ESTIMATE, 1974-75, BASED ON REPORTED ENROLLMENT FIGURES

AS PROPORTION OF TOTAL JEWISH POPULATION

| Population Category[a] | Jewish Population[b] | | | Jewish School Enrollment | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Reporting Communities | Balance | Reported | Per Cent of Population[c] | Estimated Balance | Estimated Total |
| I | 664,175 ( ? )[d] | 94,710 (14) | 569,465 | 9,321 | 9.84 | 56,035 | 65,356 |
| II | 902,325 (47) | 580,275 (27) | 322,050 | 53,344 | 9.19 | 29,596 | 82,940 |
| III | 696,500 (8) | 696,500 (8) | 0 | 52,202 | 7.49 | 0 | 52,202 |
| IV | 3,469,000 (6) | 3,469,000 (6) | 0 | 191,327 | 5.52 | 0 | 191,327 |
| Totals | 5,732,000 | 4,840,485 | 891,515 | 306,194 | | 86,261 | 391,825 |

[a]Population categories used: I Less than 10,000 III 50,000 - 149,999
II 10,000 - 49,999 IV More than 150,000

[b]Jewish population figures are based on the demographic data presented by Alvin Chenkin in the American Jewish Year Book Vol. 76 (1976) pp. 229 - 238.

[c]Percent of population was computed by dividing reported enrollment by population of reporting communities.

[d]Figures in parentheses denote the number of communities included in each population statistic. The total number of communities comprising Category I is unknown.

Table 3

Reported Enrollment by Type of School and Auspices/Orientation, 1974/75[a]

| Type of School | AUSPICES/ORIENTATION[b] | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Orthodox | | Conservative | | Reform | | Inter-Congr. | | Communal/ Independent | | Yiddish | | | |
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| One Day | 1,687 | 2.1 | 6,303 | 7.0 | 79,715 | 75.0 | 1,280 | 85.6 | 1,582 | 7.0 | 614 | 48.8 | 91,181 | 30.2 |
| | (1.8%) | | (6.9%) | | (87.4%) | | (1.4%) | | (1.7%) | | (0.7%) | | (100.0%) | |
| Two-Five Days | 15,765 | 19.7 | 77,236 | 85.6 | 26,100 | 24.6 | 216 | 14.4 | 14,240 | 63.2 | 418 | 33.2 | 133,975 | 44.4 |
| | (11.8%) | | (57.6%) | | (19.5%) | | (0.2%) | | (10.6%) | | (0.3%) | | (100.0%) | |
| Day | 62,499 | 78.2 | 6,709 | 7.4 | 433 | 0.4 | | | 6,694 | 29.8 | 227 | 18.0 | 76,562 | 25.4 |
| | (81.6%) | | (8.8%) | | (0.6%) | | | | (8.7%) | | (0.3%) | | (100.0%) | |
| Total | 79,951 | 100.0 | 90,248 | 100.0 | 106,248 | 100.0 | 1,496 | 100.0 | 22,516 | 100.0 | 1,259 | 100.0 | 301,718 | 100.0 |
| | (26.5%) | | (29.9%) | | (35.2%) | | (0.5%) | | (7.5%) | | (0.4%) | | (100.0%) | |

[a] Based on 52 reporting communities, representing 83.8% of the total (estimated) Jewish population. Minneapolis, Oklahoma City and San Diego are not included.

[b] The terms auspices and/or orientation need to be clarified as they apply to identifying the particular columns in this table. Almost universally, schools identified as "Conservative" or "Reform" or "Yiddish", are ideologically governed by that particular movement, and operated by an institution also so identified. This is similarly true of supplementary one-day-a-week or afternoon Hebrew schools under the "Orthodox" appellation. However, caution must be noted in reference to the idenfication of all-day schools. Day Schools identified as "Orthodox" are, by their own designation, of Orthodox ideological orientation. However, such schools are frequently independent, and not sponsored by an Orthodox institutional movement. Many of them might have been placed in the Communal/Independent column. Conversely, many of the all-day schools listed in the Communal/Independent column may be Orthodox in ideological orientation, but have chosen to emphasize the element of auspices, rather than the element of ideology. Insofar as the identification of Communal/ Independent is concerned, no effort has been made in this table to specify the ideological orientation, if any, of the schools so included.

TABLE 4

REPORTED ENROLLMENT BY AUSPICES/ORIENTATION, GREATER NEW YORK

COMPARED WITH ALL OTHER COMMUNITIES

| Auspices/ Orientation[a] | All Communities Except Greater New York[b] | | Greater New York | | All Communities (Incl. Greater New York) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Orthodox | 23,955 | 12.7 (30.0%) | 55,996 | 49.3 (70.0%) | 79,951 | 26.5 |
| Conservative | 61,394 | 32.6 (68.0%) | 28,854 | 25.4 (32.0%) | 90,248 | 29.9 |
| Reform | 81,723 | 43.5 (76.9%) | 24,525 | 21.6 (23.1%) | 106,248 | 35.2 |
| Inter-Congregational | 1,496 | 0.8 (100.0%) | | | 1,496 | 0.5 |
| Communal/ Independent | 19,235 | 10.2 (85.4%) | 3,281 | 2.9 (14.6%) | 22,516 | 7.5 |
| Yiddish | 285 | 0.2 (22.6%) | 974 | 0.8 (77.4%) | 1,259 | 0.4 |
| Total | 188,088 | 100.0 (62.3%) | 113,630 | 100.0 (37.7%) | 301,718 | 100.0 |

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[a] For clarification of terms "Auspices/Orientation" refer to footnote b of Table 3.

[b] Based on 52 reporting communities. Minneapolis, Oklahoma City and San Diego are not included.

TABLE 5

REPORTED DAY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY AUSPICES/ORIENTATION, GREATER NEW YORK COMPARED WITH ALL OTHER COMMUNITIES

| Auspices/ Orientation[a] | All Communities Except Greater New York[b] | | Greater New York | | All Communities (incl. Greater New York) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Orthodox | 13,327 | 60.1 | 49,172 | 90.4 | 62,499 | 81.6 |
| | (21.3%) | | (78.7%) | | | |
| Conservative | 3,989 | 18.0 | 2,720 | 5.0 | 6,709 | 8.8 |
| | (59.5%) | | (40.5%) | | | |
| Reform | 329 | 1.5 | 104 | 0.2 | 433 | 0.6 |
| | (76.0%) | | (24.0%) | | | |
| Communal/ Independent | 4,522 | 20.4 | 2,172 | 4.0 | 6,694 | 8.7 |
| | (67.6%) | | (32.4%) | | | |
| Yiddish | | | 227 | 0.4 | 227 | 0.3 |
| | | | (100%) | | | |
| Total | 22,167 | 100.0 | 54,395 | 100.0 | 76,562 | 100.0 |
| | (29.0%) | | (71.0%) | | | |

[a]For clarification of terms "Auspices/Orientation" refer to footnote b of Table 3

[b]Based on 52 reporting communities. Minneapolis, Oklahoma City and San Diego are not included.

TABLE 6

REPORTED ENROLLMENT BY SIZE OF JEWISH COMMUNITY, 1966/67, and 1974/75

| Size of Jewish Community[a] | 1966/67[b] N | 1966/67[b] % | 1974/75[c] N | 1974/75[c] % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Less than 10,000 | 11,127 | 3.1 | 9,321 | 3.0 |
| 10,000 - 49,999 | 55,441 | 15.6 | 53,444 | 17.4 |
| 50,000 - 149,999 | 52,361 | 14.7 | 52,202 | 17.1 |
| More than 150,000 | 236,466 | 66.6 | 191,327 | 62.5 |
| Total | 355,395 | 100.0 | 306,194 | 100.0 |

[a]1974/75 population data.

[b]Data derived from Gerhard Lang. National Census of Jewish Schools. New York; American Association for Jewish Education, 1967. (Information Bulletin #28)

[c]Based on 55 reporting communities.

TABLE 7

REPORTED ENROLLMENT BY U. S. GEOGRAPHIC REGION, 1966/67 and 1974/75

| U. S. Geographic Region[a] | 1966/67[b] N | % | 1974/75[c] N | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mid-Atlantic | 217,287 | 48.7 | 157,564 | 51.5 |
| Pacific | 44,911 | 10.0 | 29,676 | 9.7 |
| E. N. Central | 70,853 | 15.9 | 43,349 | 14.2 |
| South Atlantic | 41,537 | 9.3 | 34,217 | 11.2 |
| New England | 34,867 | 7.8 | 21,617 | 7.0 |
| W. N. Central | 17,477 | 3.9 | 10,271 | 3.3 |
| W. S. Central | 9,060 | 2.0 | 3,956 | 1.3 |
| Mountain | 4,629 | 1.0 | 2,410 | 0.8 |
| E. S. Central | 5,801 | 1.3 | 3,134 | 1.0 |
| Hawaii | 176 | --d | | |
| Alaska | 50 | --d | | |
| Total | 446,648 | 100.0 | 306,194 | 100.0 |

[a]States included in U. S. geographic regions are listed in Appendix B.

[b]Data derived from Gerhard Lang. National Census of Jewish Schools. New York: American Association for Jewish Education, 1967. (Information Bulletin #28)

[c]Based on 55 reporting communities.

[d]less than 0.1%

TABLE 8

REPORTED JEWISH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY COMMUNITY, 1966/67 - 1974/75

| Community | Jewish Population[a] | Reported Enrollment | | | Per Cent Change in Enrollment | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1966/67 | 1970/71 | 1974/75 | 1966/67-1970/71 | 1970/71-1974/75 | 1966/67-1974/75 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 94,000 | 9,573 | 7,579 | 7,355 | -20.8 | - 3.0 | -23.2 |
| Boston, Mass. | 180,000 | 14,556 | 12,953 | 10,270 | -11.0 | -20.7 | -29.4 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 253,000 | 26,659 | 22,125 | 19,359 | -17.0 | -12.5 | -27.4 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 80,000 | 12,200 | 9,656 | 8,421 | -20.9 | -12.8 | -31.0 |
| Detroit, Mich.[b] | 80,000 | 3,102 | 2,265 | 1,551 | -27.0 | -31.5 | -50.0 |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | 463,000 | 25,142 | 22,123 | 22,000[c] | -12.0 | - 0.6 | -12.5 |
| Metropolitan N. J. | 95,000 | 7,644 | 6,698 | 6,575 | -12.4 | - 1.8 | -14.0 |
| Miami, Florida | 225,000 | 11,039 | 11,950 | 8,703 | + 8.3 | -27.2 | -21.5 |
| New York, N. Y. | 1,998,000 | 140,176 | 122,830 | 113,630 | -12.4 | - 7.5 | -18.9 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 350,000 | 23,945 | 18,328 | 17,365 | -23.5 | - 5.3 | -27.5 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | 45,000 | 4,944 | 4,468 | ——— | - 9.6 | ——— | ——— |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 60,000 | 6,286 | 5,714 | 5,057 | - 9.1 | -11.5 | -19.6 |
| San Francisco, Cal. | 75,000 | 5,498 | 4,769 | 4,156 | -13.3 | -12.9 | -24.4 |
| Totals: | | | | | | | |
| 12 Reporting Comm. | 3,953,000 | 285,820 | 246,990 | 224,442 | -13.6 | - 9.1 | -21.5 |
| 13 Reporting Comm. | 3,998,000 | 290,764 | 251,458 | ——— | -13.5 | ——— | ——— |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 18,000 | 3,360 | -- | 3,220 | -- | -- | - 4.2 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 23,500 | 3,346 | 2,640 | 1,907 | -21.1 | -27.8 | -43.0 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 30,000 | 3,172 | 2,687 | 2,222 | -15.3 | -17.3 | -29.9 |
| Hartford, Conn. | 23,000 | 3,560 | 3,916 | 3,724 | +10.0 | - 4.9 | + 4.6 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 22,000 | 2,880 | 2,375 | 1,759 | -17.5 | -25.9 | -38.9 |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | 22,085 | 2,215 | 2,043 | 2,359 | - 7.8 | +15.5 | + 6.5 |
| New Haven, Conn. | 20,000 | 2,334 | 2,359 | 2,025 | + 1.1 | -14.2 | -13.2 |
| North Shore, Mass. | 18,800 | 1,553 | 2,425 | 2,241 | +56.1 | - 7.6 | +44.3 |
| Rhode Island | 22,000 | 2,499 | 2,154 | 1,841 | -13.8 | -14.5 | -26.3 |
| Rochester, N. Y. | 21,500 | 2,773 | 2,521 | 2,129 | - 9.1 | -15.5 | -23.2 |
| San Diego, Calif. | 15,000 | 1,181 | 1,470 | 1,782 | +24.5 | +21.2 | +50.9 |
| Southern N. J. | 26,000 | 2,557 | 2,752 | 3,878 | + 7.6 | +40.9 | +51.7 |
| Totals: | | | | | | | |
| 11 Reporting Comm. | 243,885 | 28,070 | 27,342 | 25,867 | - 2.6 | - 5.4 | - 7.9 |
| 12 Reporting Comm. | 261,885 | 31,430 | ——— | 29,087 | ——— | ——— | - 7.5 |

[a] Jewish population figures are based on demographic data presented by Alvin Chenkin in the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK. Vol. 76 (1976) pp. 229 - 238.

[b] Includes data for United Hebrew Schools only.

[c] Estimated.

TABLE 8 (Continued)

REPORTED JEWISH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY COMMUNITY, 1966/67 - 1974/75

| Community | Jewish Population | Reported Enrollment | | | Per Cent Change in Enrollment | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1966/67 | 1970/71 | 1974/75 | 1966/67-1970/71 | 1970/71-1974/75 | 1966/67-1974/75 |
| Atlantic City, N. J. | 10,000 | 1,095 | — | 708 | — | — | -35.3 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 13,000 | 1,680 | 1,483 | 1,128 | -11.7 | -23.9 | -32.9 |
| Des Moines, Iowa | 3,000 | 492 | 271 | 219 | -44.9 | -19.2 | -55.5 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 10,740 | 1,521 | — | 1,190 | — | — | -21.8 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 9,200 | 1,439 | 1,183 | 1,314 | -17.8 | +11.1 | - 8.7 |
| Portland, Ore. | 7,800 | 1,253 | 934 | 841 | -25.5 | -10.0 | -32.9 |
| St. Paul, Minn. | 10,000 | 1,072 | 860 | 877 | -19.8 | + 2.0 | -18.2 |
| Springfield, Mass. | 11,000 | 675 | 622 | 534 | - 7.9 | -14.9 | -20.9 |
| Toledo, Ohio | 7,500 | 1,172 | — | 275 | — | — | -76.5 |
| Worcester, Mass. | 10,000 | 1,365 | 1,186 | 982 | -13.1 | -17.2 | -28.1 |
| Totals: | | | | | | | |
| 7 Reporting Comm. | 64,000 | 7,976 | 6,539 | 5,895 | -18.0 | - 9.8 | -26.1 |
| 10 Reporting Comm. | 92,240 | 11,764 | — | 8,068 | — | — | -31.4 |
| Grand Totals: | | | | | | | |
| 30 Reporting Comm. | 4,260,885 | 321,866 | 280,871 | 256,204 | -12.7 | - 8.8 | -20.4 |
| 31 Reporting Comm. | 4,344,977 | 326,810 | 285,339 | | -12.7 | — | — |
| 34 Reporting Comm. | 4,307,125 | 329,014 | --- | 261,597 | --- | --- | -20.5 |

TABLE 9

PER CENT CHANGE IN ENROLLMENT, 1969/70 - 1974/75

| Community | 1969/70-1970/71 | 1970/71-1971/72 | 1971/72-1972/73 | 1972/73-1973/74 | 1973/74-1974/75 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore, Md. | - 6.7 | - 5.6 | + 3.8 | - 0.5 | - 0.4 |
| Boston, Mass | - 2.5 | - 9.4 | - 4.0 | - 5.3 | - 3.8 |
| Chicago, Ill. | - 5.6 | - 7.0 | - 8.4 | + 3.6 | - 0.8 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | - 6.4 | - 8.6 | - 9.0 | + 9.7 | - 4.5 |
| Detroit, Mich.[a] | - 5.9 | - 4.6 | -- | -- | -10.6 |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | - 7.3 | - 1.6 | + 0.7 | + 2.6 | - 2.2[b] |
| Metropolitan N. J. | - 8.8 | - 1.0 | - 2.4 | + 4.2 | - 2.5 |
| Miami, Fla. | + 7.0 | + 5.0 | -- | -- | -- |
| Greater New York | - 5.7 | - 3.6 | - 3.1 | - 1.7 | + 0.8 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | -- | - 5.3 | -- | -- | + 5.3 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | + 4.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| St. Louis, Mo. | -- | - 6.9 | - 4.9 | - 3.3 | + 3.4 |
| San Francisco, Calif. | - 0.6 | - 1.7 | 0 | - 3.9 | - 7.7 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | -- | -- | -- | -- | +12.5 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | -10.2 | - 3.9 | -14.6 | - 8.9 | - 3.4 |
| Central N. J. | -- | -- | -- | -- | + 1.2 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | -- | - 5.7 | - 7.7 | - 1.5 | - 3.5 |
| Dallas, Texas | -- | -- | -- | -- | - 4.8 |
| Hartford, Conn. | -- | +10.4 | -11.1 | - 6.5 | + 3.6 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | - 7.0 | - 5.5 | -- | -- | - 9.1 |
| Milwaukee, Wisc. | -- | -- | +1.7 | -- | -- |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | -- | -- | -- | - 3.2 | - 2.2 |
| New Haven, Conn. | + 8.7 | - 0.4 | - 6.5 | - 5.8 | - 2.2 |
| North Jersey (Pat.) | -- | -- | -- | - 2.2 | - 4.2 |
| North Shore, Mass. | -10.5 | - 4.6 | - 2.6 | - 0.5 | 0 |
| Rhode Island | - 1.4 | - 2.5 | - 9.3 | - 1.4 | - 2.1 |
| Rochester, N. Y. | - 4.5 | - 4.4 | -- | -- | - 2.5 |
| San Diego, Calif. | -- | -- | -- | -- | + 1.4 |
| Southern N. J. (Camden) | - 4.6 | + 7.5 | + 2.8 | +22.8 | + 3.8 |
| Atlantic C[illegible], N. J | -- | -- | -- | -- | - 0.8 |
| Birmingham, Ala. | -- | - 7.2 | -- | -- | - 4.5 |
| Central Florida | -- | -- | -- | -- | +11.8 |
| Columbus, Ohio | -- | - 2.6 | -- | -- | -15.9 |
| Dayton, Ohio | -- | -- | -- | -- | - 3.0 |
| Delaware, Md. | - 7.6 | -- | -- | -- | +10.9 |
| Des Moines, Iowa | -- | -- | -- | +51.8 | -15.1 |
| Louisville, Ky. | + 0.3 | -- | -- | -- | + 7.8 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | -- | -- | -- | -- | + 9.2 |
| New Orleans, La. | -- | -- | -- | -- | +14.0 |
| Oklahoma City, Okla. | -- | -- | -- | -- | + 5.7 |
| Passaic - Clifton | -- | -- | -- | -- | + 4.0 |
| Portland, Oregon | -- | -- | -- | -- | - 5.1 |
| St. Paul, Minn. | -- | -- | -- | -- | + 0.7 |
| Scranton, Pa. | - 0.4 | -15.8 | -- | -- | - 8.3 |
| Springfield, Mass. | 0 | -- | -- | -- | - 4.6 |
| Toledo, Ohio | -- | -- | -- | -- | + 3.4 |
| Worcester, Mass. | -- | - 9.9 | -- | -- | -12.1 |



[a] Includes data for United Hebrew Schools only.

[b] Estimated.

TABLE 1C

REPORTED JEWISH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN SELECTED COMMUNITIES,

1958/59 - 1974/75

| Community | 1958/59 | | 1974/75 | | Per Cent Change 1958/59 - 1974/75 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jewish Population[a] | Enrollment[a] | Jewish Population[b] | Enrollment | Jewish Population | Enrollment |
| Des Moines, Iowa | 3,200 | 707 | 3,000 | 219 | - 6.2 | -69.0 |
| Dayton, Ohio | 7,000 | 1,381 | 6,300 | 884 | -10.0 | -36.0 |
| Wilmington, Del. | 7,500 | 1,018 | 9,000 | 804 | +20.0 | -21.0 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 8,500 | 1,433 | 9,200 | 1,314 | + 8.2 | - 8.3 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 13,000 | 2,720 | 18,000 | 3,220 | +38.5 | +18.4 |
| Camden, N. J. | 13,000 | 1,595 | 26,000 | 3,878 | +100.0 | +143.1 |
| New Haven, Conn. | 20,000 | 2,548 | 20,000 | 2,025 | 0 | -20.5 |
| Rochester, N. Y. | 20,000 | 2,349 | 21,500 | 2,129 | + 7.5 | - 9.4 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 22,500 | 2,690 | 23,500 | 1,907 | + 4.4 | -29.1 |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | 23,000 | 3,035 | 22,085 | 2,359 | - 4.0 | -22.3 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 25,000 | 3,408 | 30,000 | 2,222 | +20.0 | -34.8 |
| San Francisco, Calif. | 55,000 | 3,587 | 75,000 | 4,156 | +36.4 | +15.9 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 78,000 | 10,244 | 94,000 | 7,355 | +20.5 | -28.2 |
| Washington, D.C. | 80,900 | 7,697 | 112,500 | 9,920 | +39.0 | +28.9 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 85,000 | 14,036 | 80,000 | 8,421 | - 5.9 | -40.0 |
| Metropolitan N. J. | 97,420 | 6,341 | 95,000 | 6,575 | - 2.5 | + 3.7 |
| Boston, Mass. | 140,000 | 14,279 | 180,000 | 10,270[c] | +28.6 | -28.1 |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | 400,000 | 27,028 | 463,000 | 22,000[c] | +15.8 | -18.6 |
| Greater New York | 2,018,000 | 144,369 | 1,998,000 | 113,630 | - 1.0 | -21.3 |
| Total | 3,117,020 | 250,465 | 3,286,085 | 203,288 | +5.4 | -18.8 |

[a]Data derived from Dushkin, A. M. and Engelman, U. Z. Jewish Education in the United States. New York: American Association for Jewish Education, 1959. (Table VII).

[b]Jewish population figures are based on the demographic data presented by Alan Chenkin in the American Jewish Year Book, Vol. 76 (1976), pp. 229-238.

[c]Estimated

TABLE 11

REPORTED AND ESTIMATED ENROLLMENT IN 1961/62, 1966/67, 1970/71, and 1974/75

| Year | Reported | Estimated | No. communities based on | Representing % of total estimated Jewish population |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1961/62[a] | 426,336 | 588,955 | 299 | 81.6 |
| 1966/67[b] | 446,648 | 554,468 | 455 | 96.0 |
| 1970/71[c] | 294,282 | 457,196 | 42 | 78.1 |
| 1974/75[d] | 306,194 | 391,825 | 55 | 84.4 |

[a]Uriah Z. Engelman. Jewish Education. American Jewish Yearbook, 1963 (Vol. 64), pp.151 - 166.

[b]Gerhard Lang. National Census of Jewish School. New York: American Association for Jewish Education, 1967 (Information Bulletin No. 28).

[c]Hillel Hochberg. Trends and Developments in Jewish Education. American Jewish Yearbook, 1972 (Vol. 73), pp. 194-235.

[d]Current survey.

APPENDIX B: States Included in U. S. Geographic Regions

NEW ENGLAND

Maine
New Hampshire
Vermont
Massachusetts
Rhode Island
Connecticut

MID-ATLANTIC

New York
New Jersey
Pennsylvania

E. N. CENTRAL

Ohio
Indiana
Illinois
Michigan
Wisconsin

W. N. CENTRAL

Minnesota
Iowa
Missouri
N. Dakota
S. Dakota
Nebraska
Kansas

SOUTH ATLANTIC

Delaware
Maryland
Dist. of Columbia
Virginia
West Virginia
N. Carolina
S. Carolina
Georgia
Florida

E. S. CENTRAL

Kentucky
Tennessee
Alabama
Mississippi

W. S. CENTRAL

Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

MOUNTAIN

Montana
Idaho
Wyoming
Colorado
New Mexico
Arizona
Utah
Nevada

PACIFIC

Washington
Oregon
California

Alaska
Hawaii
Puerto Rico

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## CONSTITUENT NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Union of American Hebrew Congregations:
Commission on Jewish Education
United Synagogue of America:
Commission on Jewish Education
National Commission on Torah Education
American Jewish Committee: C.J.C.A.
American Jewish Congress
American Sephardi Federation
B'nai B'rith
Congress for Jewish Culture
Hadassah
Jewish Reconstructionist Foundation
Labor Zionist Alliance
National Council for Jewish Education
National Council of Jewish Women
National Jewish Welfare Board
Pioneer Women
Workmen's Circle
Zionist Organization of America

## CONSTITUENT COMMUNAL AGENCIES

Bureau of Jewish Education, Atlanta
Jewish Education Committee, Atlantic City
Board of Jewish Education, Baltimore
Bureau of Jewish Education, Boston
Bureau of Jewish Education, Buffalo
Bureau of Jewish Education, Camden
Associated Talmud Torahs, Chicago
Board of Jewish Education, Chicago
Committee on Jewish Education, Chicago
Bureau of Jewish Education, Cincinnati
Bureau of Jewish Education, Cleveland
Jewish Education Committee, Columbus
Bureau of Jewish Education, Dayton
Central Agency for Jewish Education, Denver
Bureau of Jewish Education, Des Moines
United Hebrew Schools, Detroit
Commission for Jewish Education, Houston
Jewish Educational Association, Indianapolis
Jewish Education Council, Kansas City
Bureau of Jewish Education, Los Angeles
Bureau of Jewish Education, Louisville
Central Agency for Jewish Education, Miami
Board of Jewish Education, Milwaukee
The Talmud Torah of Minneapolis
Jewish Education Council of Greater Montreal
Department of Jewish Education, New Haven
Jewish Education Association of Metropolitan New Jersey
Central Agency for Jewish Education, New Orleans
Board of Jewish Education, New York
Jewish Education Council, Oakland
Board of Jewish Education, Paterson
Committee on Jewish Education, Philadelphia
Division of Community Service
Gratz College, Philadelphia
Hebrew Institute of Pittsburgh
School of Advanced Jewish Studies, Pittsburgh
Bureau of Jewish Education, Portland, Ore.
Bureau of Jewish Education, Providence
Bureau of Jewish Education, Rochester
Bureau of Jewish Education, Sacramento
Central Agency for Jewish Education, St. Louis
Talmud Torah of St. Paul
Bureau of Jewish Education, San Diego
Bureau of Jewish Education, San Francisco
Community Hebrew School, Sioux City
United Hebrew Schools, Springfield, Mass.
Board of Jewish Education, Toledo
Board of Jewish Education, Toronto
Board of Jewish Education, Washington, D.C.



החברה למען החנוך העברי באמריקה

*the national service agency for coordination, promotion and research in American Jewish education*